(XLVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2424.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1793.

AMSTERDAM, *April* 15.

ON the approach of the Pruſſian troops, under the command of general Romberg, the French evacuated the whole duchy of Deux-Ponts.

General Cuſtine is poſted with his army between Landau and Wieſſenbourg—according to authentic intelligence it conſiſts only of 24,000 men. General Wurmſer, at the head of 12,000 Auſtrians, and 4000 troops of Heſſe Darmſtadt, who cloſely purſued them as far as Gemerſheim, has his advanced poſts at Vergzabern. As general de Hohenlohe is approaching through the defiles of Durkheim, on the ſide towards Newſtadt, the French will find themſelves between two fires, and be prevented both from throwing up entrenchments, and from procuring aſſiſtance.

In conſequence of a reſolution formed by their high mightineſſes, on the 5th inſt. his ſerene highneſs has been requeſted to give orders to the captains of ſhips of war, and of privateers, not to moleſt or capture, in open ſeas, French fiſhing veſſels, equipped ſolely for that purpoſe, and not armed. They have power, however, to ſearch them in caſe of ſuſpicion. Theſe orders are to be in force as long as the fiſheries of the ſtate are not moleſted by French privateers.

BRUSSELS, *April* 13.

A rapid movement made by our army againſt Conde, gave riſe to the premature report of its being taken.—Notwithſtanding the deſection of general Dumourier, the French ſtill ſeem determined to oppoſe the efforts of the combined armies.

April 26. On the 11th, 12th and 13th, ſeveral bloody actions have taken place in the environs of Conde and Valenciennes, in which the French were found to give way, which was not, however, done but with the moſt obſtinate reſiſtance.

That part of the combined army, conſiſting of Auſtrians and Pruſſians, commanded by general Clairfayt, which threatened Liſle, and had taken ſeveral advantageous poſitions round that place, had quitted them, in order to advance againſt Conde and Valenciennes, which will probably be the two principal points of attack. While this movement was effecting, the corps commanded by lieutenant-general de la Tour, after having given a falſe alarm to the entrenched camp of Maubeuge, advanced againſt that place to blockade it, and to cut off entirely its communication with Valenciennes. Theſe meaſures were attended with the deſired ſucceſs.

On the 23d, a very ſevere engagement took place between the advanced poſts in the neighbourhood of Maubeuge. The French having advanced in great numbers, forced at firſt ſome poſts of chaſſeurs, but ſoon after our people, being reinforced, obliged the enemy to fall back in diſorder.

April 27. Yeſterday, and the day before, 4000 Hanoverian troops paſſed through here on their way to the frontiers to join the Engliſh troops. The fine appearance of this corps excited the admiration of all the inhabitants.

VIENNA, *April* 15.

His Imperial majeſty has ſent orders to the prince of Saxe Cobourg, to ſend hither, under a proper eſcort, the French general Bournonville, his adjutant, and the members of the French national convention, now ſtate priſoners. His majeſty has farther given orders to his ſerene highneſs, to enjoin the officer who commands this eſcort to halt at the laſt poſt before Vienna, to tranſmit official notice to the Aulic council of war, of the arrival of the priſoners. We are aſſured that they will be impriſoned in the fortreſs of Spielberg in Moravia.

The ſenate of Venice lately gave orders to the French charge des affaires in that city, to take down the arms of the French republic from his hotel; but the latter not having complied with theſe orders within the time appointed, the ſenate cauſed them to be ignominiouſly taken down by ſome ſtone maſons attended by an eſcort of 200 ſbirrs.

The ſtates of the Auſtrian Netherlands have requeſted leave to ſend a deputation to our court, and their requeſt has been granted.

FRANKFORT, *April* 13.

Madame Daviels, miſtreſs to general Cuſtine, has been taken in men's cloaths by the Pruſſians at Gunterblum. It is ſaid ſhe had 36,000 French crowns with her.

DEUX-PONTS, *April* 20.

The diviſion of the French army of the Moſelle, which retreated towards Sabruck and Sarguemine, under general Landremont, advanced the 15th, in two columns, upon Deux-Ponts and Homburg.

The French made their appearance at ten in the morning upon the mountain of Bubenhauſen, oppoſite Deux-Ponts; they conſiſted of between three and four thouſand men, the moſt of them cavalry. An hour after, a body of huſſars and dragoons traverſed the town, and with great courage attacked the mountain called Krutzberg, on which were about 300 Pruſſian huſſars; they were followed by Kellerman's legion.—The Pruſſians at firſt retreated, and a few ſkirmiſhes took place, when there were ſeveral wounded on both ſides. The French returned into the town about three hours after, ſaying, that they had purſued the Pruſſians to Rayſhoven, two leagues beyond Deux-Ponts—the reſt of the column deſcended likewiſe from the mountain, and paſſed the night in the town. On the 16th, the two columns preſented themſelves before the town of Homburg, from which they diſlodged a body of Pruſſians, who fell back towards Carlſberg, three fourths of a league diſtant from that town. Towards four o'clock the French undertook the attack of that important poſt, where the Pruſſians had entrenched themſelves; after a cannonading of two hours, the French, perceiving that their balls hardly reached Carlſberg, whilſt the Pruſſians returned their fire by two pieces of heavy calibre, and the night approaching likewiſe, they gave over the project, and general Landremont re-entered Deux-Ponts at ten at night, with the ſame troops who left that town in the morning.

He marched on the 27th to Blieſcaſtel, where he arrived on the evening, after having paſſed almoſt the whole day on the mountain of Bubenhauſen.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

Tueſday, April 25.

The convention decreed, that the national treaſury ſhould keep ready, at the diſpoſal of the miniſter for the home department, a certain ſum, for the purpoſe of continuing the building of the monument in honour of liberty, already propoſed and begun on the ruins of the Baſtile.

LETTER

From the Commiſſioners to the Northern frontiers.

"*Valenciennes, April* 23.

"We have the ſatisfaction to inform you, that we have gained a new advantage over the enemy. They attacked yeſterday, near Maubeuge, in three columns, and with ſix pieces of cannon, one of our advanced poſts, which, being inferior in number, fell back on the camp. General Momboſſy immediately proceeded from the camp with a reinforcement of nine pieces of cannon. The combat was obſtinate, and continued from five in the morning till three in the afternoon. Our troops fought with ſo much bravery that they forced the enemy to retire with precipitation. They left a great number of men on the field of battle, and as, in their flight, they did not find the bridge ſufficiently broad, many paſſed the Sambre by ſwimming. The citizens of Maubeuge, in caſe of a ſerious attack, have ſworn that they will bury themſelves under the ruins of the place, and hang the firſt perſon who ſhall ſpeak of capitulating. Givet and Charlemont wait for the enemy with the ſame reſolution. In ſhort, our enemies are not to be dreaded at preſent; the reports given to them are not alarming. The enemy ſpend their time in parade and making falſe attacks. Their principal object, it is ſaid, is Valenciennes, but they will not ſucceed."

LONDON.

April 23. The deſection of Dumourier has ultimately proved of no further ſervice to the combined powers, than that of having withdrawn a very intelligent and popular officer from the French ſervice, and of having diſunited their northern army. On the other hand, this force has been thrown into the French garriſon towns, which, perhaps, may prove a greater inconvenience to the Auſtrians than if the army had kept together.

General Dumourier, general Valence, Madame Sillery, and a few other perſons attached to Dumourier, ſet out from Bruſſels, the 15th, on their way to Switzerland, the whole army having renounced him.

May 3.

Official.—Of the Sortie from Caſſel.

Communicated in a letter from lieutenant-general Schonfield to the duke of Brunſwick Lunenburg.

"Your highneſs has probably been informed by major Scheel, of the artillery, of the late affair of the 15th, according to the lateſt advices of the day, and the information obtained from the priſoners and deſerters from the enemy, their ſortie was depoſed in three columns compoſed of at leaſt 12,000 men. Their principal object of attack was Koſthelm and the grand redoubt of Maſhack, when the enemy ſucceeded in penetrating the Heſſians right wing in a manner almoſt imperceptible; but the firmneſs of the Heſſians did not permit them to finiſh their deva[illegible]; the enemy in turn irretrievably loſing one piece of cannon, while thoſe which they nailed up of ours, may again be rendered ſerviceable. The poſt of Biberic was alſo as warmly aſſailed, as defended by major Spitznas, with two companies of diſmounted Chaſſeurs. The enemy left ſixty men upon the ground on their retreat.

"Our left wing at Koſtheim was attacked with 3 or 4000 men and four pieces of cannon; they forced the gate, but did not long keep poſſeſſion; as I had no ſooner determined upon the mode of a combined attack, than I ordered two battalions of my left wing under general Vittenghoſen, to march againſt them, protected by my batteries. On this occaſion I regret the loſs of lieutenant Boriſtell and ſix brave ſoldiers of the regiment of Crouſaz. The Heſſian troops were ſuſtained by lieutenant general De Lindt, with three battalions of infantry, and two ſquadrons of cavalry, notwithſtanding Koſtheim was then vigorouſly attacked; in fine, the French were repulſed in all parts. The number of priſoners is not yet known. The killed on the enemy's ſide are much more numerous than ours; they left 200 at leaſt ſcattered about in different places; we have loſt only twenty men; ſo that notwithſtanding the non-importance of this rencountre, I cannot help eſteeming it as a freſh proof of the deciſive ſuperiority which his majeſty's arms will ever obtain over thoſe of our enemies."

May 4. Miniſters yeſterday received letters from France, by the way of Dieppe and Brighthelmſtone, ſtating, that on Friday laſt, the 26th inſtant, the Gironde party had gained a complete triumph over the Jacobin faction—and that Danton, Robertſpierre, Marat, and many others had been maſſacred—that they had appointed a new executive council, and that they were in full poſſeſſion of the government. This news Mr. Pitt read to the committee aſſembled for conſidering of the means of aſſiſting the diſordered credit of the country; and lord Grenville mentioned it in the houſe of lords; but neither of them declared that it came to their hands upon authority that they could implicitly truſt.

It is ſaid that the leading members of the executive council of France are well diſpoſed to offer terms of peace to this country, almoſt on any conditions. In all the debates in the national convention, the members ſeem to be particularly guarded in their expreſſions concerning this country; and it is well known M. de Chauvelin has been very ungraciouſly received in France, from the opinion entertained that he was too impetuous in his behaviour towards our court, by which he precipitated his country into a war. It is further ſaid, that the committee of general defence in Paris was reduced from twenty-five to nine, in order to conduct the public affairs in general, and a negotiation with this country in particular, with privacy.

The ſtocks yeſterday had a riſe of above one per cent. owing to a report that peace would ſpeedily take place. This report, however, founded on letters from Holland, was by no means generally credited.

The Paris Journal of the 22d ult. the lateſt which has come to our hands, ſtates, that adjutant general Beſſere had defeated the inſurgents, ſo as to open the communication between l'Orient and Nantes. One of their chiefs, named Baſſillais, had been executed in the latter city, between which and Angers, following the courſe of the Loire, the inſurgents ſtill maintained their ground.

May 5. Yeſterday a meſſenger came from the head quarters of the Pruſſian army, near Mentz, which he left on the 28th, when no material event had occurred. The ſame meſſenger paſſed through Bruſſels on the 30th, where there was an equal barrenneſs of intelligence. On the northern frontiers of France, the operations of the combined armies are delayed by the neceſſity for bringing up magazines;—on the eaſt, Mentz and Landau prevent the progreſs of the Pruſſians.

May 6. The Jacobins indulge in the abſurd hope, that a few weeks may ſee France dictating a peace to Europe. Theſe gentlemen, it muſt be confeſſed, are very ſanguine indeed.

Lord Burlingdon, who returned to town yeſterday noon from the Continent, where he has been about twelve months, met general Dumourier on the road towards Vienna, three days journey on the other ſide of Liege. The Liegois are extremely vexed that they did not recogniſe the French general while he was in that city, as they certainly would have detained and made him accountable for ſome of the government property which he and his army pillaged during his ſtay there.

SALEM, *June* 11.

Advices from Martinique

Captain Eli Brown, who arrived at Marblehead on Saturday laſt from Martinique, which he left 30th ult. has affoded us the following particulars relative to the ſituation of that iſland. The 6th of May there was a general alarm beat in St. Pierre, and all the whites, mulattoes and free negroes, were turned out to embark for Fort Royal, to make a general attack upon the ariſtocrats—on their way thither, the general thought it beſt not to go out with his whole body, and diſpatched back to St. Pierre, by land, 200 men, who were attacked by a body of the enemy, abreſt of Caſe

Navire, that were concealed in the cane patches, but the republicans made a retreat in good order to St. Pierre, with two only of their party wounded. The next morning the Firme line of battle ship, and the Calypso frigate, belonging to the ariſtocrats, took poſſeſſion of Caſe Navire, and cut off the communication between Fort Royal and St. Pierre, by land and ſea. The 10th, eleven Britiſh ſhips, (eight of the line and three frigates) made their appearance off St. Pierre—three of them proceeded up and took poſſeſſion of Fort Royal Bay, in order to block it up—the remainder anchored upon times, at Caſe Navire, where they landed, and the Engliſh and white flags were hoiſted in union. About five or ſix days before capt. Brown ſailed, ſeven of the Engliſh ſhips diſappeared, and on his paſſage he ſpoke an Engliſh privateer off Dominica, the commander of which informed him, that the ſecond Engliſh fleet had arrived at Barbadoes with troops, and that the above ſeven ſhips were gone for ſaid troops. The ſkirmiſhes between the general's party (the republican we ſuppoſe) and the ariſtocrats, were frequent and bloody—the former had burnt 22 plantations between Robert and Lamentin, as was reported when capt. Brown ſailed. No veſſels had arrived at France for 40 days. The French ſailors were obliged to go on ſhore to guard the town, as what few old men the general left on guard were worn down with fatigue. The embargo had been on fifteen days when captain Brown ſailed—the ſtores had been ſhut the time, and no buſineſs tranſacted.

STOCKBRIDGE, *June* 11.

Various letters have been received in New-York, by the James, moſt of which mention a proſpect of a ſpeedy peace. This idea, we preſume, proceeds from a ſuppoſition of a univerſal cruſh of the republican plan in France; but as we cannot ſubſcribe to theſe tenets, we do not expect a ſpeedy peace. Ages will not effectually cruſh the principle; and if temporarily ſo, it will ſoon burſt out again; and we venture to predict that all future kings of France will be early ſubjected to the fate of the guillotine!

ALBANY, *June* 10.

A tooth of a very extraordinary ſize indeed, has been lately found in the town of Troy, on the hill, called by the Indians, Giant's Hill. It meaſures fourteen inches in circumference, and is completely petrified. It is now in the poſſeſſion of Thomas L. Witbeek, Eſquire, of Water-Vliet. We muſt ſubmit to naturaliſts to determine to what ſpecies of animal this tooth could appertain; and to the learned how many generations have paſſed away ſince it inhabited this (northern) weſtern world.——A bone, of the length of four feet, has alſo been lately found on the ſame hill.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *June* 12.

Extract of a letter from captain William Eaton, to the commanding officer at the recruiting rendezvous in Bennington, dated Legionville, April 23.

"The legion have been for ſeveral days under marching orders. We ſhall deſcend the river Ohio next Monday. What may be the object of forming a junction of the army I know not, but conjecture it is to prepare for ſuch operations as may be thought neceſſary, after the reſult of the treaty is known.

"Our troops are in good ſpirits; the aſpect of the army is more pleaſing than ever before on theſe waters. We are commanded by a man induſtrious, vigilant, and brave—he would rather fight than leave it alone. I like his arrangements, and ſo does every ſubordinate officer. Into whatever ſcrape the capricious belle of war may lead us, ſure I am we ſhall not extricate ourſelves by retreat; 1200 volunteer cavalry from Kentucky, I am told, are to be called in active ſervice, if wanted. Our regulars, by practice, have become excellent markſmen. Theſe are all good ſymptoms."

LANSINGBURGH, *June* 10.

A gentleman arrived here yeſterday afternoon in juſt two weeks from Niagara; he informs us, that the commiſſioners of the United States, to the Indian nations at war with us, were then in waiting to attend the treaty of Sanduſky, which has been poſtponed until the firſt of July, on account of the Indians being unable generally to attend ſooner. Captain Brandt ſat out for Sanduſky about the third of May; previous to his departure from that place, in frequent converſations with our informant, who is much in his friendſhip, he gave as his opinion, that no peace could take until the Ohio and Muſkingum ſhall have been made the diviſionary line, captain Brandt very ſincerely expreſſed his good wiſhes towards the United States, and ſuppoſes it good policy to make thoſe rivers the boundary; and ſhould either refuſe that treaty, he will take an active part againſt them.

NEW-YORK, *June* 19.

DUEL between the duke of YORK and prince FREDERICK of Orange.

A gentleman in this city has received a letter from his friend in Briſtol, via Boſton, dated April 30th, in which he mentions, that "The ſtadtholder iſſued an order for no troops, either Dutch or Engliſh, to be abſent from garriſons or encampments—which the duke of York took umbrage at, ſaying, none but a Briton ſhould command a Briton, and ſpoke in ſuch language as could not be brooked by the ſtadtholder's ſon, prince Frederick of Orange; a duel was the conſequence, in which the Dutchman was ſeverely wounded."

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 19.

As ſeveral reports have been circulated relative to the l'Ambuſcade frigate, and the cauſe of her putting into New-York, we think proper to mention, from good authority, that it was the intention of captain Bompard, previous to ſailing from the Delaware, to put into New-York—for what purpoſe we pretend not to ſay; and on leaving this city, he gave directions to his correſpondent, to forward his letters thither, intending to be there within fifteen days from his departure.

The Knoxville Gazette contains an account of the following murders and depredations of the Indians from the 9th to the 28th April—viz. col. Iſaac Bledſoe, John Harmar, ——— Dowdy, Henry Howdeſhall, Samuel Pharr, John Benton, Richard Shaffer, ——— Gambrell, John Jarvis, Francis Ramer, and four others, (names not mentioned) killed, and ſeveral wounded—Some houſes were burnt, and a number of horſes ſtolen.

The ſame Gazette ſays, "From undoubted information we can aſſert, that ſince the firſt of April, ſix hundred and ſixty Creeks have croſſed the Teneſſee, at the lower towns of the Cherokees, for war againſt the diſtrict of Mero, Cumberland ſettlements.

"On the 29th ult. a detachment of mounted infantry, conſiſting of one hundred and twenty men, under the command of major Hugh Beard, marched from South-Weſt Point, mouth of Clinch, to the relief of Mero diſtrict."

CHARLESTON, *May* 17.

A gentleman on the South Fork of Saluda river, in a letter of the 23d ult. ſends his correſpondent in this city the following deſcription of an extraordinary animal which has been lately diſcovered on the Bald Mountain, and on other mountains in the weſtern territory:—

This animal is between twelve and fifteen feet high, and in ſhape reſembling a human being, except the head, which is in equal proportion to its body, and draws in ſomewhat like a tarapin; its feet are like thoſe of a negro, about two feet long, and hairy, which is of a dark dun colour; its eyes are exceedingly large, and open and ſhut up and down its face; the hair of its head is about ſix inches long, ſtands ſtreight like a negroe's; its noſe is like that of the human ſpecies, only large, and inclined to what is called Roman.

Theſe animals are bold, and have lately attempted to kill ſeveral perſons—in which attempts ſome of them have been ſhot.

Their principal reſort is on the Bald Mountain, where they lie in wait for travellers—but ſome have been ſeen in this part of the country. The inhabitants of this place call it Yahoo; the Indians, however, give it the name of Chickly-Cudly.

May 23. A letter from a gentleman in Auguſta, to his friend in this city, dated the 14th inſtant, brings the following intelligence:—

"Indian alarms have become now truly ſerious. The militia, light-horſe and artillery, will march either the latter end of this week, or the beginning of the next. The commander in chief (governor Telfair) is alſo to take the field in perſon, and to fix his head-quarters at Shoulderbone, a branch of the Oconee."

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 27.

Captain Pearce, of the Anne and Catharine, from Newry, (arrived at New-York) informs that the greateſt confuſion reigned in all the trading towns of England, that trade was nearly at a ſtand, all claſſes being fearful of each other, owing to the vaſt number of failures—that twenty-one merchants had failed in London, to an amount nearly equal to the whole circulating caſh in that country, ſay 14,000,000 ſterling—That the bank of New-Caſtle had ſtopped payment, and that twenty or thirty perſons had been cloſely confined in Dundalk for ſpeaking in favour of the French revolution.

By the ſhip Lord Middleton, arrived at New-York, in 19 days from Kingſton, Jamaica, we learn, that Martinico was not taken, as has been reported, but that admiral Gardiner was preparing for an attack on that iſland and Guadaloupe—that their ports were ſhut againſt American veſſels; that many ſmall privateers were fitted out at Jamaica, and ſeveral prizes were brought in.

DECLARATION of Gen. DUMOURIER.

"Having learnt, that ſuſpicions have been excited againſt my intentions, on account of a pretended connexion ſuppoſed to exiſt between me and PHILIP D'ORLEANS, a French prince, too well known under the name of Egalite, and being anxious to preſerve that eſteem of which I daily receive the moſt honourable teſtimonies, I take the earlieſt opportunity of declaring, that I am ignorant whether there daily exiſts an Orlean faction; that I never had any connexion with the prince who is ſuppoſed to be at the head of it, or who is the pretence for it; that I never eſteemed him; and that ſince the fatal epoch when he tore aſunder the bonds of blood, and offended againſt all known laws, by criminally voting for the death of the unfortunate Louis XVI. againſt whom he declared his opinion with atrocious impudence, my contempt for him has been changed into a juſt averſion, which leaves me no other deſire than that of ſeeing him delivered over to the ſeverity of the laws.

"With regard to his children, I think they poſſeſs as many virtues as he does vices. They have perfectly ſerved their country in the armies which I commanded, without ever ſhewing ambition. I have a great friendſhip for the eldeſt, founded upon the beſt merited eſteem; and I am certain, that, inſtead of ever aſpiring to mount the throne of France, he would fly to the end of the world rather than be forced to it. In ſhort, I declare, that if, after the crimes of his father, or by the atrocious reſults of the ſons of faction and anarchy, he ſhould find himſelf in ſuch a ſituation as to waver between the virtues which he has hitherto ſhewn, and the baſeneſs of taking advantage of the diſmal cataſtrophe which has plunged the ſenſible part of the nation, and all Europe, in mourning; and that, if he ſhould then be ever ſo far blinded by ambition as to aſpire at the crown, I would devote him to eternal hatred, and entertain for him the ſame contempt which I have for his father.

[Signed] "DUMOURIER."

Frankfort, April 20, 1793.

To be SOLD, on the 25th day of SEPTEMBER next, at twelve o'clock, if fair, if not, the firſt fair day, on the premiſes,

A TRACT of LAND, called MILES END, lying on the head of Parker's creek, in Calvert county, containing 400 acres more or leſs, with ſome improvements, the land is rich and very heavily timbered; ſixty acres of it, a very rich ſwamp, that may with a ſmall expence be made a valuable meadow. Two years credit will be given the purchaſer, on his executing a bond for the purchaſe money, with approved ſecurity, on the day of ſale. Poſſeſſion delivered at Chriſtmas.

JOHN ROUSBY PLATER.

St. Mary's county, June 16th, 1793.

THE drawing of Mr. B. HARRISON's LOTTERY, is poſtponed until the 10th July next, when it will certainly begin in Annapolis.

THE MANAGERS.

June 20, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, a black MARE COLT, about thirteen hands high, neither docked nor branded. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BASIL BROWN.

Anne-Arundel county, June 20th, 1793.

L O S T,

From the Boat EAGLE,

[One of the paſſage-boats belonging to Broad Creek]

A TOW-BOAT, about nine feet long, of white timbers. She parted her tow-line on Thurſday the 13th inſtant, on her paſſage to Annapolis, the wind blowing then very hard at *ſouth*. She was ſeen to be taken up by a ſchooner coming down from Baltimore, between the mouth of Magothy river and the iſle of Kent, off the wind-mill of Aquila Brown, Eſquire, who ſaw the ſchooner *put out her boat* and take the driſting boat up, and carry her on *board*. The ſchooner, from the *violence* of the wind, and a *heavy* ſea, was obliged to put into Magothy river for a *harbour*. From the appearance of a number of people on deck, (ſuppoſed to be *paſſengers*) the ſchooner was conceived to be a packet-boat, either from Miles or Choptank rivers. A ſuitable reward will be given for the return of ſaid boat, *perfectly to the ſatisfaction* of the taker up, upon her being delivered here, or to Mr. GEORGE MANN, in Annapolis, and the favor thankfully acknowledged, by

JAMES HUTCHINGS.

Kent Iſland, June 19, 1793.

ALL perſons having balances due them on tobacco, ſhipped to the addreſs of Meſſieurs WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co. of LONDON, per my procuration, are deſired to take notice, that it is neceſſary their bills on ſaid company ſhould be endorſed by me, or they will not be paid.

All thoſe indebted to ſaid company, for tranſactions through my agency, are *earneſtly requeſted* to make immediate payment; and, in order to accommodate ſuch as may find it more convenient to diſcharge their balances at Elk-Ridge-Landing, during the preſent inſpection of tobacco, they will pleaſe to take notice, that I have furniſhed Mr. EDWARD GUION with a liſt of balances, and copies of each perſon's account, who is authoriſed to ſettle with ſuch as may apply.

The ſubſcriber is inſtructed to require a ſtrict obſervance to this notice, and he flatters himſelf it will be duly attended to and complied with, without further trouble or delay; but if, contrary to his wiſh and expectation, it ſhould be neglected, he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of commencing ſuits againſt all delinquents, without the leaſt diſcrimination, after the firſt day of September next.

THOROWGOOD SMITH, Agent and attorney in fact for WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co.

June 9, 1793.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro woman named SALL, who ſays ſhe belongs to John M'Atee, of Prince-George's county, near Broad creek. Her maſter is hereby required to take her way, and pay her fees and other expences.

WM. GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

TAKEN up adrift, near Hacker's point, a row BOAT, about fifteen feet keel, painted on the ſtern, "JOHN, of New-Providence." The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges, on application to JOHN GRAY, on Magothy river.

TAKEN up adrift, at the Bodkin creek, a row BOAT, about eight feet keel, has two ring-bolts, and has a piece ſplit off her ſtern. The owner may have her again by proving property, and paying charges, on application to

BASIL HENSHAW.

Bodkin creek, June 18, 1793.

Agreable to the laſt will and teſtiment of MARGARET JARBOE, late of St. Mary's county, deceaſed, will be ſold, at public ſale, on the third Monday in Auguſt next,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, lying in Hall-Pone Neck, in ſaid county, containing about ninety acres. The aforeſaid land is little or none inferior to any land in St. Mary's county, lying on a creek known by the name of Uzkold's creek, adjoining the land of Philip Reed, late of ſaid county, deceaſed, on the one ſide, and the land of George Plater, Eſq; on the other ſide. The terms of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale. Poſſeſſion will be given the purchaſer at Chriſtmas next, but he will have liberty of ſeeding the ſame this fall, if he thinks proper.

JOHN R. JARBOE, } Executors.
JOSEPH JARBOE, }

June 6, 1793 2

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, on the twentieth November laſt, a negro woman named VICK, aged about ſeventeen years or thereabouts, and took with her her child called LIZ, about twelve months old; She is about five feet eight or thereabouts high, has a full mouth, and her under lip hangs rather low, on her ſtomach ſhe has a lump raiſed about as big as an ounce ball. It is probable ſhe may call herſelf a BUTLER, and paſs as a free woman. Whoever brings the aforeſaid negroes to me, or ſecures them in gaol, ſo that I get them, ſhall receive the above reward.

EDWARD STONESTREET.

June 12th, 1793. 2

Robert Johnſon,

HAS FOR SALE, at his STORE,
On the Dock,
Excellent Weſt-India and New-England

R U M,

In Caſks of Five, Ten, Fifteen, and Twenty Gallons each, very convenient and ſuitable for HARVEST, which he will ſell uncommonly low, by the caſk or at retail.

N. B. Seaſoned PLANK and SCANTLING may always be had at his LUMBER-YARD.

May 25, 1793. 3

Annapolis, June 13, 1793.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber for dealings at his ſtore, are requeſted to call and ſettle their reſpective accounts, as the ſubſcriber propoſes leaving this place for BALTIMORE, in the courſe of three weeks or a month. He likewiſe returns his ſincere thanks to thoſe who have honoured him with their favours.

3X WILLIAM FOXCROFT.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living on Patuxent river, St. Mary's county, on the 30th of May laſt, a negro man ſlave named JERRE; he is about 32 years of age, five feet ſix or eight inches high, tolerably well ſet; he had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue ſearnought jacket, a ſtriped ſilk waiſtcoat, a pair of white cotton trouſers, a new olnabrig ſhirt, a new felt hat, and a pair of old ſhoes, but he had ſundry other cloaths that I do not recollect; he is a very artful fellow, a blackſmith by trade, and may probably endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel, in order to get to the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies, where he has been before with his former maſter, Mr. Athanaſius Ford. I have been informed, by reſpectable authority, that he has been in Annapolis, and had with him a paſs to ſeek for his freedom, but to return home again. Any perſon who takes up the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, with reaſonable charges if brought home.

JOHN SMITH.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned taking him off at their peril, alſo all others forewarned harbouring or employing him.

St. Mary's county, June 8, 1793. 3X

John Randall,

Has removed to the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Gilbert Middleton,
Where he has juſt opened,
A General Aſſortment of

Seaſonable GOODS,

Which he will ſell cheap
For Caſh, Country Produce, or on Credit to his Friends and Cuſtomers. 8

May 15, 1793.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on the 2d day of this inſtant, as a runaway, a negro lad by the name of JESS, who ſays he is the property of Elias Ratliff, of Virginia; he is about ſeventeen years old, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high. His cloathing an old cotton jacket and breeches. His maſter is deſired to pay the fees and take him out of gaol, otherwiſe he will be ſold agreeable to law.

5 F. HAMERSLEY, Sheriff of St. Mary's county.

SCHEME
OF
WILLIAM ALLEIN's LAND, &c.
LOTTERY.

No. 1,	1 Prize of 529 acres of woodland lying on Bennet's creek, in Montgomery and Frederick counties, within thirty miles of the federal city,	793	10	0
2,	1 ditto of 40 acres of valuable land, moſtly wood, lying and adjoining the water, about three miles from Lower-Marlborough,	320	0	0
3,	1 ditto of 20 acres of land adjoining No. 2, all wood,	200	0	0
4,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 3, ditto,	100	0	0
5,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 4, ditto,	100	0	0
6,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 5, ditto,	100	0	0
7,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 6, ditto,	100	0	0
	1 ditto of 100 dollars caſh,	37	10	0
	21 ditto of 8 ditto each ditto,	63	0	0
	145 ditto of 8 ditto, payable in genuine Scotch ſnuff at 4s. per pound in, bottles,	435	0	0
	Firſt drawn blank,	1	0	0
173	Prizes.	£. 2250	0	0
577	Blanks.			
750	Tickets, at £. 3 each,	£. 2250	0	0

MANAGERS,

John Muir, Annapolis; Benjamin Stoddert, Georgetown; James Bell, Queen-Anne; John Brooke, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Tillard, Pig-Point; Robert Bowie, Nottingham; Truman Compton, Magruder's; John Forbes, Bendict; James Somerville, Thomas Harwood, junior, Joſeph Wilkinſon, William Grahame, Peter Emmerſon, Charles Williamſon, John Cheſley, Thomas Parran, Henry Huntt, Calvert county; of whom tickets may be had, and of all the merchants on Patuxent.

No. 1, contains all woodland, Bennet's creek running through it, and lies within thirty miles of the federal city, fully worth the eſtimated amount. 2 to 7 contains very valuable land lying near the town of Lower-Marlborough, where wood commands 20s. per cord, the carriage to the water little more than half a mile from the extent of the land, and each lot to have the privilege of a cart way to the water. Deeds, with general warrantees, to be made for the land. Plots of the land may be ſeen with each of the managers. The caſh prizes to be paid on demand; the ſnuff warranted genuine and good, and to be delivered at Lower-Marlborough. Crop or tranſfer notes for tobacco, on Patuxent, will be taken in payment at the market prices. Ten per cent. deduction to be made to thoſe who pay the caſh before the day of drawing. The lottery is purpoſed to be drawn on the third Tueſday in June next, if the tickets are all ſold, at Lower-Marlborough. Notice will be given of the time, and a liſt of the fortunate numbers publiſhed immediately after drawing. Country produce will be taken at the market price, if delivered at the ſubſcriber's mill within one month of drawing the lottery.

W. ALLEIN.

Raleigh's Plant, March, 1792. 4I

THOSE perſons who have claims againſt the eſtate of Mr. WILLIAM ATKINSON, late of Weſt river, in Anne-Arundel county, are earneſtly requeſted to exhibit their accounts, legally atteſted, to

F. GREEN, }
J. CLAPHAM, } Executors.

May 1, 1793. 6

JOHN MUNROE,
Boot & Shoe-Maker,
Corn-Hill-Street,
ANNAPOLIS,

RETURNS his hearty thanks to his cuſtomers for their patronage, and begs leave to inform them, and the public in general, that he has again received from LONDON, a ſupply of freſh Spaniſh and Morocco leather, together with ſundry other articles. Having ſupplied himſelf with a general aſſortment of materials, he flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to furniſh thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their commands, with any article belonging to any of the various branches of his buſineſs.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Spaniſh and Morocco leather, New-England black and white ſtuff ſhoes, gentlemens ſhoe, knee and boot buckles, ſpurs, children's claſps, ſhoe-makers tools, ſhoe heels, black balls, and ſundry other articles, all of which he will ſell on reaſonable terms.

N. B. Store keepers in the country may be ſupplied with ladies ſlippers by the dozen, or larger quantity. A generous profit will be allowed on his ſelling price. 4

THE COMMISSIONERS of the federal buildings want to employ FOUR SETS of SAWYERS, immediately in the city of Waſhington; one ſet to be well acquainted with ſawing mahogany. Application to be made to Mr. JAMES HOBAN, in the city. As the employment will be ſteady, it may therefore be an object.

George-town, December 5, 1792. 4I

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next Auguſt court, in St. Mary's county, for a commiſſion to mark and bound my part of a tract of land called HORTON PARK, agreeably to an act of aſſembly, paſſed in the year ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, entitled, An act to mark and bound lands.

GEORGE BOOTH.

St. Mary's county. 7X

Charles county, June 4, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we intend to petition the next court for Anne-Arundel county, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land, known by the name of Hog Neck, agreeably to an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JAMES COOKSEY,
4X FRANCES COOKSEY.

SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY,

For the purpoſe of diſpoſing of valuable property in the diſtrict of COLUMBIA, conſiſting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON; and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE-TOWN, as follows:

LOT No. 1, contains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promiſing young apple orchard containing 175 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the weſtern extremities thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Potowmack and city of Waſhington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Waſhington.

LOT No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 35 acres thereof are in wood, and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the weſt by the meandering waters of the Piny-Branch. On this ſtream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building ſtone. On this lot are two beautiful ſituations for houſes.

LOT No. 3, contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a houſe as a country ſeat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at that end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Waſhington, and are all advantageous and beautiful ſituations.

4000 Tickets at 35s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is £.7000

No. 1,	1 prize of 107 acres of land at £. 20 per acre		2140	0	0
2,	1 do. of 84 do. do.		1680	0	0
3,	1 do. of 39 do. do.		780	0	0
1 to 14,	14 lots in George-town, at 65l. each,		910	0	0
	1 prize in caſh,		100	0	0
	1 ditto,		50	0	0
	1 ditto,		46	0	0
647	ditto, of 40s. each,		1294	0	0
667	Prizes.				£. 7000
3333	Blanks.				

MANAGERS.

Robert Peter, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Stoddert, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidſon, Eſquires, George-Town. George Walker, Eſquire, city of Waſhington. Wallace and Muir, and John Davidſon, Eſquires, Annapolis.

This ſcheme contains ſeveral very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Waſhington, whoſe increaſe in value will keep pace with the growth of the riſing empire of the United States of America—Hence, therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the ſmall ſum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country ſeat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America; or a lot in a town now poſſeſſing an extenſive commerce.

The ſubſcriber propoſes drawing this Lottery in City of Waſhington, on the 9th September next, or ſooner, if the tickets are all ſold, which he flatters himſelf will be the caſe from his preſent proſpects. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lots of land, and the money for the caſh prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a liſt of the fortunate numbers will be immediately publiſhed. The crop now on the lots is reſerved to the ſubſcriber. A plot of the lots may be ſeen at Mr. George Mann's

☞ TICKETS may be had of Meſſrs. Wallace and Muir, John Davidſon, Eſquires, and Mr. George Mann. 4I JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

THE ſubſcriber has two women ſlaves, with their children, one with four children, a girl and three boys, the other a boy about one year old, and a man in the city of Annapolis, that he will ſell.

He wiſhes to have on hire, a middle aged woman, of good character, that underſtands the buſineſs of the kitchen, and an orderly ſober man.

4 THO. HARWOOD.

Annapolis, June 4, 1793.

An ACT for the relief of certain FOREIGNERS *who have settled within this state; further supplementary to the act for* NATURALIZATION; *passed the last of December, 1792.*

WHEREAS the act for naturalization, passed at July ſeſſion, in the year ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-nine, declares, that every perſon, who ſhall thereafter come into this ſtate, from any nation, kingdom, or ſtate, and ſhall repeat and ſubſcribe a declaration of his belief in the Chriſtian religion, and take, repeat and ſubſcribe the oath or affirmation in the ſame act preſcribed, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court, ſhall thereupon, and thereafter be deemed, adjudged, and taken, to be a natural-born ſubject of this ſtate; and ſhall be thenceforth, entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural-born ſubject of this ſtate; ſubject, nevertheleſs, to the reſtriction provided by the ſaid act: And whereas, ſince the paſſage of the ſaid act, divers foreigners have come into this ſtate, and have ſettled, and become inhabitants thereof, and have been induced, from the various advantages afforded by our government, climate, ſoil, and commerce, to employ their money in the purchaſe of property, both real and perſonal, and to improve the ſame, thereby acquiring a juſt and equitable title to ſuch property; but, through ignorance of the proviſions contained in the before mentioned act, or apprehending that taking and ſubſcribing the oaths of allegiance, in the uſual manner, would entitle them to the advantages of property, the ſaid foreigners have not taken and ſubſcribed the oath, preſcribed by the act for naturalization, under the particular circumſtances required by the ſame, whereby their titles to ſuch real property as they have acquired, ſince their ſettlement in this ſtate, may be drawn in queſtion, to their great prejudice and injury; and whereas, the ſaid foreigners have always manifeſted a firm attachment to our government and laws, and it is conceived that by ſecuring their intereſt in our ſoil, their affections to this country will be more fully confirmed, and that juſtice and policy require, that the hardſhips and inconveniences, under which they reſpectively labour, ſhould be remedied; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That all and every the ſaid foreigners who, ſince their ſettlement in this ſtate, have purchaſed and acquired, by any lawful and fair means, any portion of property, real, perſonal or mixed, and have ſince poſſeſſed and enjoyed the ſame, and have ſtill a juſt and equitable title thereto, whether ſuch titles be derived from grant, gift, purchaſe or deviſe, ſhall, by virtue of this act, hold, poſſeſs, and enjoy, ſuch property, real, perſonal, and mixed, as fully and amply, and to all intents and purpoſes, as rightfully, as the ſaid foreigners would have been entitled to hold, poſſeſs, and enjoy the ſame if they had, reſpectively, naturalized themſelves, according to the expreſs proviſions contained in the ſaid act for naturalization.

And be it further enacted, That in caſe any real property, purchaſed or acquired by foreigners, ſince the paſſage of the aforeſaid act, hath been eſcheated, it is hereby declared, that all the right and title of this ſtate to the ſaid property ſo eſcheated, and to any property ſo eſcheatable, be, and the ſame are, hereby relinquiſhed, and veſted for ever hereafter in the ſaid foreigners, their heirs, and aſſigns;—ſaving nevertheleſs, to all perſons whatſoever, who may have heretofore acquired titles to any ſuch eſcheatable property, under the laws of this ſtate, their ſeveral and reſpective rights: And all and every perſon and perſons, who may have purchaſed, or otherwiſe acquired, any real property, from or under the ſaid foreigners, or any of them, ſhall be, and they are hereby declared to be, entitled to all and every advantage, with reſpect to ſuch property, as if the ſame had been purchaſed, or acquired, from or under any foreigners who have naturalized themſelves, according to the proviſions of the ſaid original act.

Provided nevertheleſs, That the ſaid foreigners, reſpectively, before they ſhall receive the benefit of this act, ſhall naturalize themſelves, in the mode preſcribed by the original act, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next enſuing; any law to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding; *And provided alſo,* That no applications, within the period limited by this act, to prejudice the rights of the ſaid reſpective foreigners, or others, ſhall be admitted or received.

And, in order to carry the good intention, as well of this, as of the ſaid original act, into complete execution, *Be it enacted,* That the governor and council ſhall, and they are hereby required, to cauſe the ſaid reſpective acts to be printed and publiſhed in the ſeveral news-papers within this ſtate, for the ſpace of ſix weeks after the end of this ſeſſion of aſſembly, in the Engliſh, French, and German languages; and ſhall alſo cauſe the ſaid original act to be publiſhed, in like manner, for the ſpace of three weeks, in the month of Auguſt, in every year hereafter.

ETAT DE MARYLAND.

ARRET

Pour ſubvenir au ſoulagement de certains étrangers qui ſe ſont établis dans cet état, ſupplées à l'arrêt de naturalization, paſſé 22me Decembre, 1792.

D'AUTANT que l'arrêt pour la naturalization, paſſé dans la ſéance de Juillet, l'an mil ſept cens ſoixante et dix neuf, declare, que toute perſonne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet état, de quelque nation, royaume ou état, que ce ſoit, et répétera et ſignera un edéclaration de la croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répétera et ſignera, le ſerment, ou l'affirmation, preſcrite et ordonné par le dit arrêt, pardevant le gouverneur et ſon conſeil, ou pardevant la cour générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ſes juges, ou pardevant quelque cour de comté, ſera alors et dorénavant, regardé et conſidéré comme ſujet naturel de cet état, et ſera, et auroit, en droit du jouir de toute la liberté et des privileges d'un ſujet natural de cet état; néanmoins, aſſujettis aux reſtrictions réferées par le dit arrêt: Et d'autant que, depuis que cet arrêt eſt paſſée, divers etrangers ſont venus dans cet état, et s'y ſont établis, et en ſont devenus habitants, et ont été portés, par les differentes avantages accordés par notre gouvernement, par le climat, par le ſol, par le commerce, et par la facilité d'employer leur argent d'acheter des biens meubles et immeubles, et de les faire valoir, en acquérant des titres juſtes et équitables pour les dits biens; mais, par l'ignorance des choſes contenues dans l'arrêt ci-devant mentionnée, ou, en concevant qu'en prenant et ſignant le ſerment d'obéiſſance, dans la forme ordinaire, ils ſeroient en droit de jouir des avantages que jouiſſent les ſujets naturels, les dits étrangers n'ont pas pris et ſigné le ſerment preſcrit par l'arrêt pour naturalization, ſous les circonſtances particulières qui en étoit requiſes; c'eſt pourquoi les titres acquis pour les achats des biens à fonds qu'ils ont acheté, depuis leur établiſſement dan cet état, pouroient être examinés, ce qui leur ſeroit très préjudiciable et injurieux: Et d'autant que les dits étrangers ont toujours manifeſté un grand attachement pour notre gouvernement et nos loix, et que nous concevons, qu'en mettant leurs biens en ſureté dans notre païs, que leur affection pour cet état ſera plus entiérement confirmée, et que la juſtice et le politique réquere, que les peines et les inconvenients, qu'ils ſouffrent, ſoient rémedies,

C'eſt pourquoi l'Aſſemblée Générale de Maryland a paſſé un Arrêt, dans lequel il eſt entendu, Que tous les étrangers qui, depuis leur établiſſement dans cet état, ont acheté et acquis, par des voies juſtes et legitimes, quelques biens meubles et immeubles, et qui, depuis, les ont poſſedé et jouit, et qui en ont encore des titres juſtes et équitables, ſoit qu'ils leur ſuſſent légués par conceſſion, par dons, ou par teſtament, en vertu de cet arrêt, auront poſſeſſion et jouiront des dits biens, meubles et immeubles, auſſi entiérement et amplement, à tous égards, et auſſi légitimement comme ſi les dits étrangers auroient été en droit de tenir, d'avoir, et de jouir les dits biens, s'ils ſe ſuſſent faits naturalizer, ſuivant les formes contenues dans le dit arrêt pour la naturalization.

Et qu'il ſoit encore ordonné, Que, ſi en cas quelque bien à fond acheté, ou acquis, par des étrangers, depuis que le ſuſdit arrêt eſt paſſé, a été confiſqué, il eſt declaré, par ces preſentes, que tous les droits et les titres de cet état, contre le dit bien, confiſqué de cette maniere, et contre tout bien confiſcable, ſoient, et ſont par ce moyen, abandonnées, et inveſtis à jamais aux dits etrangers, leurs heritiers, ou ſubſtitués; cedant, neanmoins, à toute perſonne qui aura acquis des titres, pour aucun de ces biens confiſcables, ſous les loix de cet etat, les divers droits: Et tout perſonne qui aura acheté, ou acquis, quelque bien à fond, des dits etrangers, ſera, et eſt ici declaré, en droit de tous les avantages que le bien peut produire, comme s'il avoit été achete ou acquis de quelque etranger, qui ſe ſoit naturalize ſelon les ordonnances du dit arrêt original.

A condition, néanmoins, Que les dits etrangers ſe naturaliſeront, dans la forme preſcrite par l'arrêt original, auparavant de recevoir l'avantage de cet arrêt, laquelle naturalization ſera avant, ou ſur le premier jour du mois de Aout prochain; toute ordonnance contraire à celle-ci ſera illegale: pourvu, qu'aucune application ne ſe faſſe, au-deſſous du tems limite par cet arrêt, pour prejudicier les droits des dits etrangers, ou autres, et qu'elle ne ſoient admiſes ni reçues.

Et, afin de continuer les bonnes intentions, tant par ces preſents que par celles de l'arrêt original, et les mener à une entiere execution, *Qu'il ſoit encore ordonné,* Que le gouverneur et ſon conſeil ſeront, et ſont ainſi pries, de faire imprimer les dits arrêts, dans les diverſes Gazettes de cet etat, pendant l'eſpace de ſix ſemaines après la fin de cet ſeance d'aſſemblee, dans les langues Françoſes, Allemandes et Angloiſes; et le dit arrêt original ſera publie dorenavant de la même maniere, pendant l'eſpace de trois ſemaines, toutes les ans, dans le mois de Aout.

Ein GESEZ zur Erleichterung gewiſſer in dieſem Staate anſaſſiger Fremdlinge, ein fernerer Nachtrag zum NATURALISIRUNGS-GESEZE—gegeben den 22ten December, 1792.

DA das Naturaliſirungs Geſez gegeben in der November Sizung des Jahres ſiebenzehn hunder und neun und ſiebenzig erkläret, daſs jede Perſon, die darnach, von irgend einer Nation Reich oder Staat, in dieſen Staat kommen, und vor dem Gouverneur und Rath, oder dem Allgemeinen Gericht, oder vor irgend einem Richter deſſelben, oder vor irgend einem Grafſchafts Gericht eine Erklaerung ihres Glaubens an die Chriſtliche Religion nachſprechen und unterſchreiben, und den in demſelben Geſeze vorgeſchriebenen Eid oder Betheurung leiſten nachſprechen und unterſchreiben werde, darauf und darnach fuer einen eingebohrnen Buerger dieſes Staats geachtet angeſehen und gehalten ſeyn und von deman zu allen Freyheiten Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebohrnen Buergers dieſes Staates berechtiget ſeyn ſolle, der in beſagtem Geſeze beſtimmten Einſchraenkung nichtideſtoweniger unterworfen: Und da, ſeitdem dieſes Geſez gegeben worden, verſchiedene Fremdlinge in dieſen Staat gekommen, ſich darin niedergelaſſen haben, und Einwohner deſſelben geworden ſind, und durch die mannigfaltigen Vortheile, welche unſere Regierung, Himmelsſtrich, Boden und Handel verſchaffen, veranlaſſet wurden, ihr Geld zum Ankauf ſowohl reellen als perſoenlichen Eigenthums zu verwenden, und daſſelbe zu benuzen, wodurch ſie einen gerechten und billigen Anſpruch an ſolches Eigenthum erworben; allein da die beſagten Fremdlinge aus Unkunde der in vermeldetem Geſeze enthaltenen Vorkehrungen, oder weil ſie vermutheten, daſs die Eide der Treue auf die gewoehnliche Weiſe leiſten und unterſchreiben ihnen die Vortheile des Eigenthumrechtes zukommen laſſe, den durch das Naturaliſirungs Geſez vorgeſchriebenen Eid, unter den in demſelben erheiſchten beſondern Umſtaenden, nicht geleiſtet und unterſchrieben haben; wodurch ihre Anſpruche auf reelles Eigenthum, das ſie ſeit ihrer Niederlaſſung in dieſem Staate erworben haben, beſtritten werden moegen, zu ihrem groſſen Nachtheil und Verluſt; und da die beſagten Fremdlinge immer eine feſte Anhaenglichkeit an unſere Regierung und Geſeze gezeiget haben, und da man ſich vorſtellet, daſs durch Sicherſtellung ihres Intereſſes in unſerm Grund und Boden ihre Zuneigung zu dieſem Lande beſtaetiget werde bekraeftiget werden, und da Gerechtigkeit und Staatsklugheit erfordern, daſs den Beſchwerden und Unbequemlichkeiten, welche ſie reſpective beſtricken, abgeholfen werde; Deswegen,

Sey es durch die allgemeine Verſammlung von Maryland zum Geſez gemacht, Daſs alle und jede beſagte Fremdlinge, welche ſeit ihrer Niederlaſſung in dieſem Staate irgend einen reellen Eigenthums, reell, perſoenlich oder vermiſcht, durch irgend geſetzliche und erlaubte Mittel angekauft und erworben, und daſſelbe beſitzen haben und genoſſen, und noch gerechte und billige Anſpruche daraus haben, es ſeyen ſolche Anſpruche hergeleitet von Uebertrag, Schenkung, Kauf, oder Nachlaſs—in Kraft dieſes Geſezes, ſolches Eigenthum, reell, perſoenlich, oder vermiſchtes, eben ſo vollkommentlich und genueglich, und in allem Betracht eben ſo rechtmaeſſiglich behalten beſitzen und genieſſen ſollen, als ſie, die beſagten Fremdlinge, berechtiget geweſen ſeyn wuerden es zu behalten zu beſitzen und zu genieſſen, wenn ſie ſich reſpective naturaliſirt haetten den aufrucklichen in beſagtem Naturaliſirungs Geſez enthaltenen Vorkehrungen gemaes.

Und es ſey ferner zum Geſez gemacht, Daſs hierdurch kundgethan werde, im Fall irgend reelles Eigenthum durch Fremdlinge gekauft oder erworben ſey, wie beſagtes Geſez gegeben iſt, confiſcirt geworden iſt, daſs auf alle Rechte und Anſprueche dieſes Staats auf beſagtes ſo confiſcirtes Eigenthum und auf irgend ein ſo zu confiſcirendes Eigenthum hiemit Verzicht gethan iſt und wird, und daſſelbe hinfuero ſeyn ſollen den beſagten Fremden ihren Erben und Anſpruechen ertheilet wird;—allen Perſonen wer ſie ſeyn moegen, die hertzuver nach den Geſezen dieſes Staates auf irgend ſolches zu confiſciren les Eigenthum Anſprueche erworben haben, ihre zerſchiedene und reſpective Rechte nichtdeſtoweniger vorbehalten. Und alle und jede Perſon oder Perſonen, welche irgend reelles Eigenthum von oder von wegen beſagten Fremdlingen oder irgend einem derſelben gekauft oder auf andere Weiſe erworben haben moegen, ſollen erklaeret werd. und ſind hiemit erklaeret zu allen und jeden auf ſolches Eigenthum Bezug habent den Vortheiles berechtiget zu ſeyn, als waere daſſelbe von oder von wegen irgend ſolchen Fremdlingen die ſich den Vorkehrungen beſagten urſprueuglichen Geſezes gemaes naturaliſirt haben, gekauft oder erworben worden.

Niehtdeſtoweniger auf den Vorbehalt, Daſs beſagte Fremdlinge reſpective ehe und bevor ſie die Wohlthat dieſes Geſezes erlangen, ſich auf die in dem urſprueglichen Geſeze vorgeſchriebene Weiſe zu oder vor dem erſten Tag naechſtkuenftigen Auguſts naturaliſiren laſſen, irgend eines Geſezes zum Gegentheil ungeachtet; *Und auch vorbehalten,* daſs waehrend des in dieſem Geſeze beſtimmten Zeitraumes keine Angabe, die Rechte der beſagten reſpectiven Fremdlinge oder anderer zu benachtheiligen, zugelaſſen oder angenommen werden ſollen.

Und damit die gute Abſicht ſowohl dieſes als des urſprueglichen Geſezes vollſtaendig ausgefuehret werde; *ſey's zum Geſez gemacht,* daſs der Gouverneur und Rath (und es wird ihnen hiemit aufgetragen) die beſagten reſpectiven Geſeze, ſechs wochen lang nach dem Ende dieſer Sizung der Verſamlung, in den verſchiedenen Zeitungen dieſes Staates, in der Engliſchen, Franzoeſiſchen und Deutſchen Sprache drucken und bekanntmachen laſſen ſollen; und auch, daſs ſie beſagtes urſprueugliches Geſez, auf dieſelbe Weiſe, drey Wochen lang, im Auguſt Monat jeden kuenftigen Jahres bekanntmachen laſſen ſollen.

For SALE,

A LARGE quantity of SHIP TIMBER, which I will diſpoſe of by the tree or frame. I have employed a number of hands to cut plant and get knees. Any perſon wanting the above article may be ſupplied, by giving reaſonable notice. The ſubſcriber will oblige himſelf, for a moderate price, to haul the timber to the landing, which is a good one for veſſels to take it off. The beſt judges allow this timber to be equal to any in the ſtate. There are two places within a mile and an half or two miles from this that are well calculated for the purpoſe of ſhip building, and where ſeveral ſhips have been built.

6w RICHARD CHEW.

Anne-Arundel county, Herring Bay, May 29, 1793.

CITY of WASHINGTON, January 7, 1793.

A NUMBER of LOTS in this city, will be offered for SALE at auction, by the COMMISSIONERS, on the ſeventeenth day of September next. One fourth part of the purchaſe money is to be paid down, the reſidue in three equal annual payments, with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk to the commiſſioners.

Extract of an act of the general aſſembly of Maryland, "concerning the territory of Columbia and the city of Waſhington."

"*Be it enacted,* That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the ſaid territory which lies within this ſtate, in the ſame manner as if he was a citizen of this ſtate; and the ſame lands may be conveyed by him, and tranſmitted to, and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this ſtate: *Provided,* That no foreigner ſhall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any other or further privilege of a citizen."

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